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The People's Korea

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To Celebrate His 70th Birthday

President Kim Il Sung Awarded Honorary Citizenship by Italian City of Sarzana

President Kim Il Sung on Nov. 14 was awarded the title of Honorary Citizen of Sarzana City, Italy, with the approach of his 70th birthday, the official Korean Central News Agency reported on Nov. 20. In 1977 the DPRK chief executive was awarded honorary citizenship by the city of Magenta.

According to the KCNA broadcast monitored here, a grand function for conferring the title was held at the Sarzana City Hall on the same day.

At the function the Mayor of Sarzana spoke first.

He said:

The city assembly on November 11 unanimously decided to award the title of honorary citizen to respected President Kim Il Sung with the approach of his 70th birthday.

The history and achievements of the Korean people are linked with the august name of President Kim Il Sung.

He set out on the road of the national liberation struggle at his age of 13 and became the commander of the armed forces against fascist Japan.

After the liberation he founded the Workers' Party of Korea and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and built a powerful developed industrial state on the ruins after the war.

The world people highly praise the independent policy put forward by President Kim Il Sung.

On this glorious occasion of conferring the title of honorary citizen of our city upon President Kim Il Sung who enjoys high international prestige, I wholeheartedly wish him good health and a long life.

And I hope for the development of friendly relations between Italy and the DPRK.

Present at the function were Deputy Mayor of Sarzana City, Chairmen of the Sarzana Committees of the Communist Party, the Christian Democratic Party and the Socialist Democratic Party, leading officials of judicial, educational and cultural institutions and other personages of all circles in the city.

Invited there were the members of the economic delegation of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea headed by Yun Gi Bok, Alternate Member of the Political Bureau, and Secretary of the CC of the Workers' Party of Korea.

The mayor handed to the head of the delegation the honorary citizenship card for the President Kim Il Sung on his 70th birthday and the decision of the city assembly to confer the honorary citizenship card upon him.

Vienna Chancellor on Pyongyang's Independent Policy

Austrian Chancellor Bruno Kreisky was quoted by the KCNA on Nov. 16 having that he "praised on Nov. 11 the independent policy followed by the DPRK" and hoped that "the relations between Austria and Korea should be further developed."

He was talking with the visiting delegation of the Workers' Party of Korea headed by Kim Yong Nam, one of CC secretaries.

On one leg of its 21-day official European tour on Nov. 16, the WPK delegation stayed in Austria from Nov. 7 to 11.

On Nov. 9 the delegation was received by Austrian Foreign Minister Willibald Pahr in what the KCNA termed "a cordial atmosphere." On the same day the delegation had respectively talks with Bleha and Fischer, vice-Chairmen of the Socialist Party of Austria and Anton Benya, President of the Parliament.

Talks were also held on Nov. 10 between the delegations of the WPK and SPA.

Meeting with French President

Earlier, French President Francois Mitterrand met with the visiting WPK delegation on Oct. 27.

At the talks, the French chief executive expressed deep thanks for the cordial regards and the letter of greetings from the DPRK President, the KCNA quoted on Oct. 30.

Hinting a possible major change in French policy on Korea, Mr. Daniel Mayer, special advisor to President Mitterrand said in May in Tokyo that Paris is considering a review of its Korean policy.

Forum on Fate of Mr. Kim Dae Jung & '88 Olympiad Held Here

A forum on the fate of Mr. Kim Dae Jung and '88 Olympiad was held in Tokyo on November 17 under the sponsorship of the Secretariat of the Emergency World Conference for Supporting the Democratization of South Korea, according to a report of the Japanese daily Mainichi Shimbun.

It was attended by Mitsuda Hiroshi, professor at Nagoya University; Pae Dong Ho, Chairman of the Union of Overseas South Koreans for Democracy, Nation and Unification; Oda Makoto, a writer; Umebayashi Hiromichi, representative of the Action Liaison Council for Solidarity with the South Korean People; and Yoshimatsu Shigeru, General Secretary of the National Council of Societies for Rescuing Japan-Resident Korean Political Prisoners in South Korea, and many other Japanese figures, anti-Chon Koreans in Japan.

The forum heard a report and speeches of personages of different circles.

Pointing out that the Chon Du Hwan group is exhausting measures to prolong its "regime," they said that Kim Dae Jung and all other political prisoners must be immediately released and their human rights, freedom, justice and democracy be restored.

SR-71's Air Space Violation

The airspace violations and "espionage acts" by the U.S spy plane SR-71 "numbered over ten in the period after Oct. 26 alone," the official Korean Central News Agency in a broadcast monitored here on Nov. 17 said.

This brings to around 150 times, the total number of those violations as committed since the beginning of this year.

The KCNA warned "It (the U.S.) will have to pay dearly for its rash acts." According to the broadcast, the plane infiltrated "deep into the sky above the Kangryong Peninsula, South Hwanghae Prov., around 11 hours 23 minutes, November 17." The KCNA also said, "Prior to it around 11 hours 3 minutes," the U.S. sent it "deep into the sky above an area within the military boundary east of Kosong" of the DPRK "to commit espionage."

Defector's Appeal to Fellow Uniformed Men Of S. Korea

All the south Korean men and officers should "turn their guns" on Yankees and the Chon junta, said a former south Korean defector on Nov. 12 in Pyongyang.

The Nov. 13 KCNA broadcast quoted as Mr. Li Pil U saying: "It was painful for me to serve in the 'ROK' army as a private soldier of Chon Du Hwan." He was PFC of the third squad, second platoon, fifth company, second battalion, 55th regiment, 88th division of the East Sea guard command of the south Korean army.

The former south Korean soldier disclosed the life he spent before the defection: "Not a day passed without soldiers suffering from whipping and 'corporal punishment' from the first day of my enrollment in the 'training centre' to the day when I came over to the north."

Mr. Li Pil Su is the third to cross the Military Demarcation Line to defect to the DPRK since the beginning of September.

GI Commander Here States:

American Use of Japanese Facilities for Korean Operations

The commander of U.S. Forces Japan confirmed the use by their attack troops of Japanese facilities in case of a Korean contingency. He was referring to a joint study of an emergency case in the Far East by the U.S. and Japan in the event of a contingency on the Korean Peninsula which would be started within January next year.

Lt. Gen. Donnely met Japanese newsmen at his U.S. Yokota Air Force Base here on Nov. 10. Such facilities used, he revealed, would include ports and airfields.

The American general also said that joint exercises between the Japanese three services and their U.S. counterparts in Japan are proceeding well and hoped they would expand into something like the U.S. -s. Korea annual "Team Spirit" war games.

These remarks prompted Pyongyang's immediate response. The military tie-up between the U.S. and Japan has reached a "very dangerous stage" and their policies on Korea "are knit together more tightly," commented Rodong Sinmun (organ of the CC of the Workers' Party of Korea) on Nov. 15.

As for the study of an emergency in the Far East, the paper wrote, it represents the U.S. intention to prepare for a Korean contingency as expressed in the February Reagan-Chon meeting and the April U.S.-south Korea security consultative talks.

The April 29-30 consultative meeting determined the role of south Korea as a new arsenal of the U.S. armed forces in Asia.

The controversial study is viewed as a bid of Japan to launch military expansion overseas again by availing itself of the U.S. Korean and Asian strategy.

This development coincides with the following moves.

The Sep. 25 Pentagon decision to transfer $110 million worth of air plane accessory parts and other equipment to Seoul

The Japanese consideration of $10 billion in public and private loans to Seoul. They are proposed to finance the construction of railroads, airfields, harbors and other military-related projects.

The U.S. plan to deploy theatre nuclear forces in south Korea and other parts of Northeast Asia. The nuclear weapons considered for that deployment are: Pershing II with a range of 1,800 km, surface to surface missile, the cruiser missile Tomahawk with a range of 3,200 km and the neutron bombs.

1,200 Koryo Boys Protest Mil. Training

On Nov. 9 some 1,200 students from Koryo University in downtown Seoul staged a sit-down for several hours inside the military training camp, clashing with their trainers, the Nov. 12 issue of the Asian Wall Street Journal wrote.

In an article entitled "Antigovernment Protests Take a More Radical Tone on South Korea Campuses" written by its Seoul correspondent, the paper mentioned the sit-down of Koryo boys which, so far, were not reported by the Japanese or other foreign press.

(See Gist of Article, Related Story on Page 8)

Explaining notable aspects of the recent students protests, the Hongkong paper referred to the anti-military nature of the students action.

The paper observed: "At the end of September, students at several universities protested the observance of Armed Forces Day on Oct. 1, a national holiday. Student slogans since then have repeatedly criticized the military, through which Mr. Chun rose to the presidency. And freshman university students attending a mandatory week's military training have twice clashed with their trainers."

Repeated Crackdown on Seoul Students

Three students of Seoul National University were imposed prison terms in a trial held at the Seoul District Court on charges of violations of the Anti-Communist Law and the Law on Assembly and Demonstration, the Japanese Kyodo News Agency reported on Nov. 13.

The Kyodo report said that the Chon junta sentenced three students including Pak Gi Rang, a senior student of the economics faculty of the university, to harsh penalties on charges of "selling seditious books" to students and "agitating a popular uprising."

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10 Days in Pyongyang

—By Japanese Writer Natsubori Masamoto—

A Japanese writers' delegation made a 10-day visit to the DPRK between October 6 and 16. The delegation was headed by Mr. Natsubori Masamoto, Director of the PEN Club and Chairman of the Committee for Press and Expression of Japan.

This article headlined "10 Days in Pyongyang" was contributed by Mr. Natsubori to the Japanese monthly magazine Chuokoron in its November edition. Follow highlights of the article:

To 'Closed Country'

The rapid progress of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea has attracted public attention as a powerful country playing a leading role and strengthening its position in the Third World.

It is said that it is a model country of new socialism in the Third World or among the non-aligned nations. In August, the Symposium of the Non-Aligned and Other Developing Countries on Increasing Food and Agricultural Production was held successfully in Pyongyang. With this, the DPRK has increased its international importance and its exchange with the Third World has become closer.

The DPRK devoted itself entirely to rapid economic construction for a long time. Therefore, it is a fact that we have the impression it is a "closed country".

I myself think that in future nothing can smoothly go unless we take into consideration the politics, economies and cultures of the Third World. Therefore I was deeply interested in the DPRK which is called "the nearest and farthest country" owing to the irresolute diplomatic policy of the Japanese government. So, when an invitation came from the Korean Society for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries to a group of writers of Japan, I thought that I should go there to see the actual state of the DPRK with my own eyes.

The members of our delegation were Natsubori Masamoto (me), writer and Director of the Pi NClub and Chairman of the Committee for the Press and Expression of Japan; Ikushima Jiro, writer, International Chairman of the P.E.N. of Japan; Ozawa Nobuo, writer; Ochi Michio, writer and professor at Meiji University and a student of comparative cultures of the Third World including Australian literature; Kamata Satoshi, non-fiction writer; Sakakibara Kazuo, photographer and essayist and Maruyama Kunio, critic. In the past, two or three writers visited the DPRK as individuals. But this was the first time that a writers' group was invited.

In the afternoon, October 6, we got aboard an airplane of Korea in Peking.

The sight we saw changed completely after we crossed River Amrok. The landscape was green and the fields were carefully plowed to the mountaintops. Muttering "Is this 'Chollima farming'?" I felt as if I were being shown a demonstration of the agricultural policy of the DPRK which had succeeded in increasing farm production. (The DPRK is now one of the few grain exporting countries in the world.)

Two hours and a half after leaving Peking Airport, the airplane arrived at Pyongyang Airport at dusk. We were met by KOS functionaries at the airport and girls who had a bouquet each in their hands and were waving red scarves in an autumn breeze.

'Rice Is Socialism and Communism'

Pyongyang City was an unexpectedly beautiful, clean and calm town and looked like the capital of a large country. In spite of its 1.2 million population, the green belt area per citizen was 48². The Potonggang Hotel where we stayed, is located on the bank of River Potong, a branch of River Taedong, which flows slowly through the city. On the bank of the river, willow trees were planted and sand bars were turned into park. In the city, there are big parks here and there. The wide streets were lined with willow trees, plane trees, poplars and ginkgo trees. The city was tastefully designed, reminding us of town of Northern Europe rather than a Oriental one. There was no trace of bombing—during the Fatherland Liberation War, 420,000 bombs were dropped by the U.S. on the capital (then with a population of 410,000).

There was no litter on the street. Sanitation trucks and cleaners were seen to run here and there. Further, a large number of people were cleaning up streets. We saw no passersby belching and scattering butt ends of cigarettes or spitting.

The buildings which attracted our attention were public buildings such as the Supreme Assembly Building, the Korean Revolution Museum, the Pyongyang Grand Theatre, the Mansudae Art Theatre, the People's Palace of Culture, the Students and Children's Place, the Grand People's Study Hall (library) with 20 million books and the Changgwan won Health Club, all of which occupied large areas. Special marbles and granite stones were used unsparingly for their foundations and pillars. On the ceilings, big chandeliers shone brilliantly. Also, the subway was marvelous and magnificent. Every station such as Kwangbok Station, Konguk Station, Hwanggumpol Station was differently designed and had large wall paintings, looking like an underground palace with shining marble and chandeliers. The subway line is 32 km long. The fare is 10 *Chon* (One*chon*is approximately 6 cents) throughout. At present, construction work on its extention is under way. The main means of civilian transportation are trolley buses and the subway. It is said that the construction of magnificent public buildings including the subway is based on the policy of giving dreams, hopes and pride to the people.

But I was more interested in the living of people in the new tax-free socialist country. Among the passersby, most men wore business suits and women blouses in various designs and skirts, high-heeled shoes and chogori-chima (Korean wear) in attractive colors. It appeared from their colothes that standard of living was at a considerably high level. According to Japanese businessmen, in comparison with south Korea, the standards of food, clothing and shelter is comparatively high in the DPRK. I myself traveled to China three years ago. It is clear from my experience that people of the DPRK fared better than Chinese people. Especially, their dwellings were of a higher standard. Near the center of the city, thirty-storied-high apartment houses were under construction. It was a thirty-storied-apartment house in the workers' housing estate in Changgwan Street that we were shown, where 4 families per floor or 120 families in all lived. We visited one of the families—5 members, that is, the parents and 3 children lived in a wide space (160 m² - 4 DK with a storeroom). Every unit was provided with an *ondol* central heating system (a special Korean under-floor heating system)

Most high-rise buildings in Pyongyang City are apartment houses for workers.

The head of the house, 52 years old, was a team leader at a thermal power station which he could reach in thirty minutes by trolley bus. He earned a monthly income of 150 won. His wife, 48 years old, had a monthly income of 80 won, who is a nursery nurse where she could go in 20 minutes by bus. Their daughter, 17 years old, had a monthly income of 80 won, working at an ice-skating rink. The other members were a 14-year middle schoolboy and a 9-year primary school girl.

(One *won* is approximately $0.7)

Generally, people work from 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. and from 4 p.m. to 8 p.m. with a lunch break during which they take naps. An average monthly salary is 90 won. However, most families earn about 180 won each in a month, because working in double harness is common. The family we visited earned a total of 300 won, we were told. People seemed to be leading a comfortable life as they are provided with houses near their working places. In the home of the family we visited, we found a TV set (white and black) which is considered valuable asset in the DPRK. A TV set costs about 400 won there. We were told that the TV set we found was a present from the state together with one of the two refrigerators they had. There was hardly any furniture. But the low house rent for a large house and low prices of furniture are a dream to the Japanese people.

In Pyongyang, 20,000 flats with a floor space of 140 square kilometers or 170 square kilometers are now planned to be constructed. Along the Taedong River alone, apartments with 15,000 units will be built. Monthly house rents will be 2-3 percent of each family's living cost. "We will completely solve our housing problems in Pyongyang," said an official of the Korean Society for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries. According to him, "The most important task of the Worker' Party is to systematically promote people's living standards. The state builds all houses and guarantees for the people a system of low house rents, free medicare and education. The state buys rice at 60 *chon* per kilogram from farmers and provides them to the people at 8 *chon*. If the total expense the state bears for each family is considered, the average per-household income will be increased from 180 won to 400 won."

A suit costs one hundred won. It is expensive for ordinary workers. To solve the clothing problem, the country produces vinalon, a synthetic fibre made from limestone and anthracite, at a giant plant. Together with this, it mass-produces nylon and movilon. In the mountainous areas in the northern part of the country, sheep are bred and woolen textile factories are constructed. This enables the state to produce fabrics necessary to provide all the students of the nation with school uniforms free of charge.

Rice is delivered by the state under a distribution system. People can freely buy other consumer goods. Since daily necessities seemed to be sufficiently supplied, we did not see people in a line, waiting for their turns in front of a food store. At a state-run department, expensive items of luxury were not found, but many kinds of other things were sold. I was impressed by the people enjoying shopping.

(Continued on page 3)

Inside of Konsol Station (construction station) of the Pyongyang Metro

(Continued from page 2)

Agricultural development is the motive power of all other development the DPRK achieved. Especially, its success in the irrigation work resulted in remarkable agricultural development. Photo shows a maize field served by sprinklers.

Irrigation Setups Draw Up Water from Bottom

Anyway, the motive power of the DPRK's present development is food self-sufficiency or the remarkable development of agriculture.

As President Kim Il Sung's well-known words–"rice is socialism and communism"–show, for the people of the north where rice had not been cultivated before, the grain production problem, including rice production, was the most important matter which decided their destiny. Through the process of rice production, the President tried to give the people confidence in the construction of a socialist country. He also wanted to liberate farmers from poverty.

As 70 percent of its total area is mountainous, the northern part of Korea could not provide sufficient food to the people in the Japanese colonial days. It depended on millet from Manchuria and cereals from south Korea. On the whole, Korean farmers were very poor.

After liberation or in 1946, north Korea's population was about 9.26 million. But its total grain output did not reach 1.9 million tons. This forced people both in cities and the countryside to lead a difficult life.

However, this year, its grain production is expected to record 9.5 million tons, 500,000 tons more than last year. The country not only meets its domestic demand for food but also exports food to foreign countries. The DPRK is one of the few food-exporting countries.

Farmers' per-capita yearly income jumped to a fairly high level of 4,000 *won*. No poor farmers are found there. The standard of living of urban people and that of farmers are now on a nearly equal level.

The secret of the DPRK's splendid agricultural development is the irrigation systems whose construction was promoted under the leadership of President Kim Il Sung. There are now ramified irrigation networks throughout the country like a cobweb. The total length of irrigation waterways is about 40,000 kilometers.

We visited the Kiyang Irrigation System, 20 kilometers west of Pyongyang where we were surprised at the creative ideas. Powerful motors pump up water from the Taedong River to a giant artificial lake–Lake Taesong–, 60 meters above the Taedong River. This lake with a circumference of 40 kilometers and a depth of 33 meters, holds 120 million tons of water. The water of the lake is completely replaced three times a year. This means that a total of 360 million tons of water is sent to 109 cooperative farms with about 60,000 hectares of arable land, through 1,600–kilometer long irrigation waterways. Of course, this district has over 1,000 pumping stations, large and small, and about 20 medium and small reservoirs to control irrigation water properly.

Such irrigation facilities are also found on Lake Yonpung, an artificial lake, near Lake Taesong. The water from the two lakes irrigates a total of 100,000 hectares of arable land.

The construction of the Kiyang Irrigation System started in 1957. It was completed in a short period of one year and eight months. Since its completion, per-hectare grain output of the farms irrigated by water sent by the irrigation system increased to 7-9 tons from 1-2 tons on an average. In the lake, fishes drawn up from the Taedong River live. Clinics and a sanatoria were built around it. Writers, poets and poetesses sometimes visit the sanatoria for creative writing.

The fact that "water can flow from a lower place to a higher place", completely changed the poor countryside of the north to rich farms. Lake Taesong is the fifth largest lake in the country. The country now has about 1,700 reservoirs, large and small. The Korean people now tell lots of stories about relatives quarreling each other over water, as old stories.

One of the once poor farm villages revived by irrigation water is the Ryongrim Cooperative Farm in Kongdong county, about 20 kilometers west of Pyongyang. People once said about the farm, "Since there is not a drop of water, even sparrows pass there." People living there could not produce even a pair of straw sandals because of the lack of rice plants. They tell a story that a man living in the farm went to a city to buy clothes, walking 10 kilometers on foot, and his family members wore the clothes by turns.

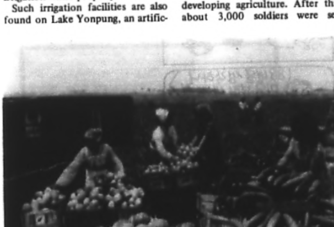
A year after the Korean War or in 1954, President Kim Il Sung sent 50 soldiers to the village to set up a "base of agriculture" to start developing agriculture. After that, about 3,000 soldiers were sent there again. They constructed a pumping station which drew up water from the Taedong River to irrigate the fields. As a result, 12,000 hectares of fields were irrigated. Since then, the farm has developed into what the state calls an "ideal farm", where 8 tractors operate per 100 hectares of farmland (the government is planning to raise this rate to 10-12) and 9 tons of grain is produced per hectare of arable land. The production increased 3 times in 1970 and 5 times in 1980 over 1961. This is a surprisingly high output growth. Today the farm has become a well-arranged "farm city" with a sanatoria with marble floors and a chandelier, a primary school, a senior middle school, a cultural center, a hospital and other cultural facilities. All the houses are two-storied buildings each equipped with an *ondol* central heating system.

The technical revolution on farms has been promoted according to the policy of "irrigation, electrification, mechanization and chemicalization." During the course of the technical revolution, the country's arable land increased to 2 million hectares. Grain fields cover 1.5 million hectares (60 percent are paddy fields) and orchards including apple, peach and pear orchards, total 300,000 hectares, fields for tabacco cultivation and mulberry tree gardens 200,000 hectares. The government made a plan to create 200,000 hectares of arable land in the 1980's and started land reclamation work for 300,000 hectares of new arable land in the coastal areas. A total of 500,000 hectares of new arable land will be added in the future.

"When the reclamation project is completed by the end of the 1980's, the grain production will be 15 million tons. The country's population is 17 million. Five million tons of grain is annually needed to meet food demand in the country. Our country will be the first among the countries which aim at constructing communist society, to completely solve the food problem. In short, a system of distribution according to demand will be applied in food supply in our country. Of course, surplus food will be able to be exported in large quantities to foreign countries, including China and Third-World countries in Southeast Asia and Africa," said an official of the society for cultural relations, confidently with a smile.

We could see through the windows of a Benz car which we rode, the results of the country's agricultural policy during our tour to various agricultural districts where we could also see magpies flying which are now hardly found in Japan.

Unlike Japan, the country's roads are lined with trees. We often saw people felling poplar trees on the roads. Seeing this, I said, "Avenues are beautiful. Why are they felling trees?" An interpreter said, with a smile, "They are going to be replaced by apricot trees and apple trees. Poplar trees don't bear fruit." Even trees on the roads are used to increase agricultural output.



Not only grain but also various kinds of vegetables and fruits are mass–produced. Photo shows farmers packing cropped vegetables.

Industrialization and Intellectualization

It was in or around 1967 that the DPRK began to develop into a socialist industrial country. I could understand well that agricultural development was a precondition for the country's industrial development. As President Kim Il Sung said when he had a talk with farmers "men and women can not bear hunger, even if they can stand other hardships", the people of the north first solved the food problem which had worried people, and then proceeded to industrialization. Presently, the production ratio between industry and agriculture is 75:25. Industry has developed at a very much fast tempo.

We saw part of the reality of the successful high-pitched industrial development at the Kangson Steel Complex in South Pyongan Prov. 8,000 workers were working in the complex with a floor space of 2 million square meter. It is nicknamed the "Honored Kim Il Sung Factory".

Originally, it was a factory of the Mitsubishi group of Japan. It had started production in 1943, but was destroyed in 1945 by the defeated Japanese. The Japanese fled to Japan after destroying the factory, leaving the words, "Production will not be re-started at the factory even in 10 years."

Korea was liberated but it did not have any technicians, materials or money. When the workers were at a loss what to do first, President Kim Il Sung visited the factory. His birthplace was near the factory, but he did not visit his birth place. He went straight to the factory. It was September 9, 1945. Workers encouraged by the President reconstructed the factory with all their ideas and power. Operation started from December of that year. The next year, production increased 4 times that of the pre-liberation days.

Afterwards, the Korean War started and the factory was again completely destroyed by U.S. air raids. Americans said that the factory would not be reconstructed even in 100 years. Actually, during the Korean War, 18 bombs were dropped per square kilometer of the country. Its property amounting to $1.8 billion was destroyed and 10 percent of its population were killed. The war turned the country into burnt ground. The thorough bombing destroyed even historical temples on the Kumgang and Myohyang mountains.

It must have been very difficult to set up farms on the burnt ground and even harder for the country to start industrialization.

A week after the signing of the armistice agreement or on August 3, 1953, President Kim Il Sung visited the factory again. He earnestly talked with workers about the reconstruction of the factory, sitting on pieces of broken bricks. 40 days after, the workers succeeded in thoroughly reconstructing the destroyed factory. Operation was started. I thought that this story sounded like a modern myth, but a technical manager told us this story seriously.

The myth-like story continues. Its production capacity was 60,000 tons in 1956. However, after hearing the President say, "If the production is raised to 70,000 tons, our country will come to be a little better off," the workers set their production target to 90,000 tons and attained the production of 140,000 tons in 1957.

After that the factory came to be called the "home of the Chollima movement" because it greatly increased its production to help the country to eliminate its industrial backwardness.

In 1969, its production was 3.5 folds that of 1956 and in the 1970's, an about 17 percent average increase was annually attained. The words "Chollima speed–Kangson speed" derive from these facts. The complex was awarded the honor of "Kim Il Sung Factory." The technical manager said proudly, "At present, it turns out in only 5 days the same volume of products it produced in one year in 1945."

(To be continued)

The DPRK's industry has been developed at the fast speed. Photo shows a part of the Kangson Steel Complex in South Pyongan Province, known as the home of the Chollima movement.

Selections of S. Korean Cartoons

The south Korean dailies, central and local, are printing cartoons poignantly sarcastic of the state of the society. The cartoons, reflecting public opinion, deal chiefly with the political, economic and social evils, which are far from being eliminated under the military rule of Gen. Chon Dun Hwan. No direct attack on the strongman by name is there, but the message and meaning of those cartoons are obvious to the readers.

As far as the cartoons are concerned, the popular grievances are apparently against the presence of yusin remnants under the new command of Gen. Chon, the snowballing foreign debts, the heavier taxes and a possible reelection of the strongman in 1988 by means of the Olympic Games. The cartoons are particularly critical of the economic mess, reported to be the worst in two decades with no sign of recovery.

THE TAEGU MAEL SINMUN
Oct. 9

opposition

First, these things must be burned.

THE TAEJON ILBO
Sep. 25

education tax

foreign debts
$24.4 billion

Probably, foreign debt tax, too....

THE CHUNG-ANG ILBO
Oct. 29

earned income tax

160% collection

THE TAEGU MAIL SINMUN, Sep. 29

Kor ea-Japan Cont est over the Olympics

Some Japanese demonstrate against Nagoya hosting of the Gam es.

It might be OK to challenge the government.

No, no, how can we oppose the government?

THE CHUNG-ANG ILBO, Oct. 2

Why are you racing about?

A thought of '88 makes me agitated.

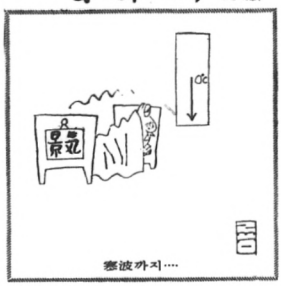
In that year, we'll have the Olympic Games and el ections.

Selections of S. Korean Cartoons

The cartoons hint a possible popular opposition to the policy conduct of the Chon junta, a repressed obsession of the people.

They compare the skyrocketing prices to the blastoff of the space shuttle of the United States, or to the sweeping cold wave.

The abuse of power by police is a new subject of cartoons. The discrediting of police can be interpreted as a highly significant development in the assessment of future courses of south Korea. In the south Korean readers, police and thieves are twin brothers in the same profession.



THE CHOSON ILBO
Nov. 8

economy

A cold wave is here.

THE TAEGU MAEIL SINMUN
Nov. 5

skyrocketing

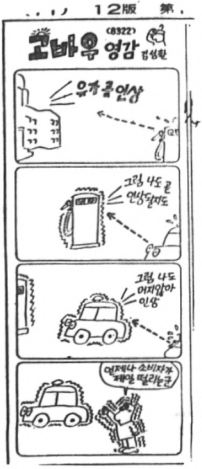
oil

electricity

We, too, have it.

THE TAEJON ILBO
Nov. 3

Next year's export prospect



THE CHOSON ILBO
Nov. 4

Oil prices will soon be hiked.

Then, me, too.

Then, me, too.

Each time, the consumer trembles most.

THE CHUNG-ANG ILBO, Oct. 19

Stop the thief!

Come on, boy,

we are in the same profession. Be careful in what you say!

Stop the superior!

(第三種郵便物認可)

Lamentations of Winds – Life and History of Korean Female Workers in Japan" (12)

1. Days Spent in Factories And Dormitories

Marriage

(Continued from the previous issue)

The parents, in particular, fathers of female workers working in Japan made marriage arrangements for their daughters.

Through letters or relatives they told their daughters to come back to their hometowns. When females received messages from their parents to return home, they went home soon.

"Without any detailed information, female workers packed up their things and returned to the homeland, saying 'Omni (elder sister), I was told to return home, so I will go to my hometown. The factory had been forcing the females to deposit some part of their wages. They returned to their hometowns without receiving their deposited money. When they asked the factory to return their deposites, factory operators asked them to stay longer or complained very much. So they returned home without telling them about their departure . . . . Therefore, the factory was able to take away our money." (*Ryang Myong Jin*)

Customs and manners about marriage in Korea were different between those in Japan. Korean girls, following the customs of their homeland, were married as decided by their parents. This could not have been understood by factory operators in Japan. So, Korean girls "ran away" from their factories when their marriages were decided.

The factory operators who didn't understand this background, decided that Korean female workers would suddenly disappear according to their wishes.

"When I was 12 years old, I came to Japan and worked as a textile worker at Owari Ichinomiya. At the age of 14, my mother told me to return to our hometown with her. I thought I would do so if I could return with her. So, I returned to the hometown. I think it was on the day of *chuseok* (the Lantern Festival of the lunar calendar or Aug. 15). I was happy to be able to return to my home land with my mother.

Twenty days after I returned to my hometown, my mother went out, saying that she would visit my uncle living in a neighboring village. Two or three days passed but my mother didn't come back. When I asked my grandfather what was the matter with my mother, he replied that she had gone to Japan. I felt sad and wailed. My mother didn't want to take me to Japan where I had to work hard, and so she went there alone, by leaving me behind. At that time I was unable to understand her plan. I was just angry with the fact that I had been left by my mother and cried for two or three days.

Three years later, when I was 17 years old, I was married to a youth who lived in a neighboring village. My grandfather decided my marriage without any consultation with me. It was as if I were married before I was aware . . . .

My husband was born as the second son in a poor family like mine. After marriage, we scraped a living. We decided to go to Japan to work. As we eked out our living and we didn't have enough travel expenses, we tried to borrow money. But, no one rent us money. Therefore I wrote a letter to my mother who was working in Japan and she sent us 20 yen with which we came to Japan.

After arriving in Japan, we went to Nagoya immediately. I found employment soon, at a textile factory in Nakashima county. There were other jobs for me, but it was hard for my husband to find a job. No employer wanted to employ married persons. So, I went to a dormitory of the factory to live there alone.

Afterwards, my husband began to work at a construction camp near Osone, Nagoya. During four years after our arrival in Japan, I lived in the factory dormitory while my husband worked at construction sites here and there. After having a baby, we began to live together. At the age of 22 I had a baby. I couldn't live in the dormitory after that. Near the factory, we rent a shack from where I went to the factory.

It was seldom during the four years that I met my husband. My holidays were the 1st and 15th of every month. But when my husband had work on those days, we were unable to meet. On my holiday I washed all day or cleaned my room. I seldom went out. I spent my holidays at the dormitory." (*Li In Sul*)

"I worked on water works sites near Osone and Kakunosan. On holidays I went to the weaving factory where she worked. But, she looked embarrassed and sent me away," said the husband of Li In Sul.

She said, "When did I send you away? I was just ashamed as my fellow workers made fun of me.

It was true that I didn't want to meet my husband very much or was not so eager to meet him, as I was able to eat if I worked hard and as I lived with other females . . . . I came to Japan 3 or 4 months after marriage, so I did not think seriously of my marriage or making a home in my daily life as I was working hard. Was it because we were not living together . . . . ?"

There were many couples who were unable to live together.

"There were married women in the factory where I worked. There was hardly any females who lived outside the factory. Most of the females lived in the dormitories. Before holidays, the husbands of married women came to take their wives to their rented rooms.

When I was 15 or 16 years old it was the day before a holiday all my roommates went out and I and another woman who was married remained. At about 8:00 p.m. the husband of that woman came to take her out. He asked me why I was alone in the room that night. When I said, 'I'm all right,' he said something to his wife with a worried look and suggested that I come to his home that night. I didn't understand why he said such a thing to me. Then, I declined the offer. But that women told me to come and stay at her husband's boarding house that day. So saying, she took me there forcibly.

On the other side of my room was one for male workers. I saw male workers drinking and playing cards there. Her husband was concerned about me remaining there alone." (*Ryang Myong Jin*)

Ill-Treatment

It was a matter of daily occurrence that overseers committed outrage on females.

Japanese girls, too, were beaten or suffered the punishement of being kept standing with something heavy on their hands only because they "loafed on the job," "snapped thread" or "did not work well." Particularly, in the case of Korean girls, there were none who had not been beaten by overseers. They may have thought that Korean girls could be taught their jobs by beating them. This idea was probably based on the irrigation of overseers due to the language barrier, different manners and national contempt.

"After I came to Japan at the age of 15 and began to work as a female textile worker at Ashikaga, I continued to work except when I returned to the hometown. I was unable to be absent myself from the factory even when I caught a cold, was a feverish and was unable to get up . . . . The owner of the factory and his sons shouted loudly and beat me, so I was unable to drop work. The second son of the factory owner was in particular bad. One day I was unable to turn out when we had to get up and asked one of my colleagues to tell the factory owner that I couldn't work that day. The second son who heard my message, rushed to my room. He touched my forehead with his hand and gave a slap on my cheek, saying 'This hussy! You pretend to be ill, because you don't want to work.' He dragged me down from my bed and drove me away from the room, shouting, 'Go to work! ' I was unsteady, but I was frightened by the menacing attitude of that son and went to the factory. I don't remember how I operated the machine that day. I was only dimly conscious. I operated the machine automatically and I was on the point of breaking down several times. I barely managed to attend to the machine. We, female workers, were not allowed to drop work even when we got feverish and even when we were food-poisoned and suffered from stomachache. I overworked myself to be ill. I suffered from neuralgia." (*Kim Bok Tal*)

It was the basic attitude of the factory to make girls work even when they were feverish or suffered from stomachache, so long as they could move their bodies. Those who didn't obey the order of the factory were subjected to corporal punishment and were forced to follow their order.

"The work was hard at the textile mill. After the day's work, I fell down on thinly stuffed bedding and crept into it. I would doze off and would not get up at 5:00 in the morning.

One day I became feverish and I asked my room mate to tell an overseer that I wanted to have a day off. Then, the overseer came to me and told me to go to the medical treatment room. He said if the doctor said that it was difficult for me to work after examining me, I would be permitted to have a day off. I knew that the doctor of the factory would never tell a patient to take a rest, unless she was seriously ill. I was in a fix. The overseer with a spiteful look, took me to the medical treatment room. I had fever and I was unsteady. The doctor told me to take my temperature. When the doctor examined me, I warmed the thermometer near a stove and put it under my arm after confirming that mercury had risen. After a while the doctor told me to hand the thermometer to him and looked at the thermometer. Surprised at my high temperature, he told me to take a rest for a day.

So, I was able to take a rest. That day I ate nothing in the morning and at around noon I was unable to endure my hunger. At the Fujibo textile mill, those who didn't work or if they were ill, were given no food. I had nothing to eat. Then, I got up and took a meal in the dining room. Unfortunately, I was caught in the act by the overseer. He shouted, 'Go to work if you can eat! ' and took me to the factory. He forced me to work. After all I had to work that day in spite of my fever." (*Chong Jae Sun*)

"From early morning till night I sometimes worked for 16 hours. So I couldn't get up at 5:00 on the following morning . . . . Some girls fell ill and were unable to get up but most girls were not able to get up because of fatigue. The factory might think that they couldn't wait until the girls turned up. The factory not only rang bells violently but sent some persons to our rooms to beat us until we got up.

In our dormitory, an old man, a relative of the factory owner, was in charge of waking us. This old man was cruel. If he found a girl with the bedclothes pulled over her head, he turned up the bedclothes and beat her on her head with a bamboo stick about 1m long and 3cm thick. And he beat such a girl so hard the bamboo stick sounded. So the girls feared him. The old man beat us without a word, so he was hated by us. The factory owner ordered him to do so." (*Ryang Myong Jin*)

It was a matter of daily occurrence that overseers beat to make them obey their orders. It was part of their work to beat female workers. Even pregnant women were given kicks and newspapers reported that a Korean woman had miscarried because of beatings by an overseer.

"It was when I came to live outside the factory after marriage. A female worker was kicked to death in a dormitory of the Fujibo textile mill. She resisted the overseer and was beaten violently." (*Chon Kui Nam*) (To be continued)

Korean Paintings "There Appears on TV Screen Our Performance"

Five Kinds of Grain Excavated In Namgyong Remains

Five kinds of carbonized grain (rice, foxtail millet, Chinese millet, sorghum and bean) were discovered in June this year at the habitation site No. 36 of the Namgyong remains, Honam-ri, Samsok district, Pyongyang.

This was the first time that carbonized rice grain were discovered along other grains in Korea.

The discovery of rice grains at the Namgyong remains is significant. This gives scientific material to demonstrate the fact that rice was cultivated in Korea at least 3,000 years ago. The rice grain that was found is a kind of short grain, an indication that rice as well as stoneware items were introduced to Japan from Korea.

Here is a gist of a report on the survey of the five kinds of excavated grain by the archaeologist Professor Kim Yong Kan of the DPRK, which was carried by Rodong Sinmun (organ of the CC of the WPK).

Two house sites (neolithic age) and four house sites (bronze age) were newly discovered at the Namgyong historical remains in Honam-ri, Samsok district, Pyongyang in the course of excavation work on the Namgyong remains. The work was begun in 1979 by a research group of the Archaeology Research Institute of the Academy of Social Sciences and the Korean Central Historical Museum.

Five kinds of grain including carbonized rice was excavated at one of the house sites belonged to the bronze age.

Five kinds of carbonized grains were discovered at house site No. 36 of the Namgyong remains in June 1981. The five kinds of grain were rice, foxtail millet, Chinese millet, sorghum and bean.

This house site was a dugout mud hut built by dugging earth 45 cm deep. Burnt pillars and rafter turned into charcoal were found.

It is clear that this house site was that of the house which burnt and fell. The grain were found on one part of the floor.

When the grains were found, it looked like a sack suspended from the ceiling which fell on the floor due to a fire. The five kinds of grain got mixed in the earth and dispersed over an area three meters in diameter.

On the floor, fragments of earthenware and stoneware were also found scattered. Several forms of earthenware came to be known by putting fragments together. They showed a characteristic feature of the earthenware of the bronze age in the west coast area of the DPRK.

A semicircular knife (an instrument used for picking ears of grains), a spindle wheel (an instrument for spinning thread), axes and arrowheads and other stoneware items resemble those found on house sites of the bronze age in the west coast area of the DPRK.

Found there at the Namgyong remains were six house sites belonging to the bronze age. These six house sites are the same in structure as the above-mentioned house site No. 36, and relics of the same form were also found. And tens of house sites were excavated in some 10 places including Wasan-dong, Sosong district, Pyongyang and Koyon-ri, Hwangju county and Soktan-ri, Songrim City, North Hwanghae Province. They were recognized as some 3,000 years old.

At the Namgyong remains, house sites belonging to several periods were exhumed. They were five house sites of the neolithic period and 22 house sites of the bronze period. This was not the first time that grains were excavated. Carbonized foxtail millet was found at house site No. 31 (4,000 years old) at the Namgyong remains belonging to the neolithic period, which was excavated in 1980. Broomcorn millet changed to charcoal was found at house site No. 11 (about 3,000 years old or belonging to a period later than that of house site No. 36) at the Namgyong remains belonging to the bronze period, which was excavated in 1979.

Before excavation work on the Namgyong remains, carbonized grains were frequently discovered at the remains of the primitive age.

Follow the grains excavated at remains belonging to the primitive age.

The grain confirmed as barnyard millet or foxtail millet was discovered at house site No. 2 (about 4,500-5,000 years old) at the Chitam-ri remains, Pongsan county, North Hwanghae Province, excavated in 1957; which belong to the neolithic period.

The grains belonging to the bronze period were beans, red beans and broomcorn millet found at the Odong remains (some 3,000 years old), Hwaryong county, North Hamgyong Province, excavated in 1954; broomcorn millet and Indian millet found at house site No. 15 (about 3,000 years old) at the Pomui district remains, Musan county, Chongjin City, excavated in 1959-1961; foxtail millet and red beans found at house site No. 39 (some 3,000 years old) at the Soktan-ri remains, Songrim City, North Hwanghae Province excavated in 1973.

Archaeological materials prove that Korean ancestors inhabited in Korea and were engaged in productive activities from the early period of the neolithic age.

The remains found at house site No. 2 at Chitam-ri include a stone shovel, a stone plow and a stone sickle. This is a typical indication that our ancestors of the neolithic period did farm work and developed farming in those days.

It is a irrefutable scientific fact that farming, an important productive activity in the neolithic period, became dominant in the bronze period. This is materially proved by the grains discovered at the Namgyong remains.

As explained above, there are many discoveries to show that grains were cultivated in Korea in the primitive age. However, this was the first time that five kinds of grain including rice were discovered in one place or at house site No. 36 at the Namgyong remains. This indicates that the Korean ancestors did advanced farming 3,000 years ago, producing five kinds of grain.

The rice among the kinds of five grain excavated at the Namgyong remains is significant.

Korea was said to have a long-history of rice cultivation. This was based on old records and handful of rice discovered in 1920 as well as money discovered at the Chogaemuji remains (belonging to the 1st-2nd centuries A.D.), Kimhae, South Kyongsang Province. Old records say that rice farming started in the 1st century A.D. in Korea. The idea was that rice farming presumably started 2,000 years ago, which is based on the rice discovered at the Chogaemuji remains, Kimhae.

But, the grains, in particular rice grain, discovered at the Namgyong remains, prove that rice was being produced 3,000 years ago in Korea.

The carbonized rice grain discovered at the Namgyong remains show that the ancestors of Korea exerted various cultural influence, such as the method of rice producing, on the inhabitants of neighboring countries including Japan.

It is interesting that the rice grains discovered in Korea and those discovered in Japan are of the same short type. The kinds of rice grains can be differentiated as long rice and short one by measuring the lengths and widths of rice grain. The grains discovered in the old remains of Korea and Japan are all short grains.

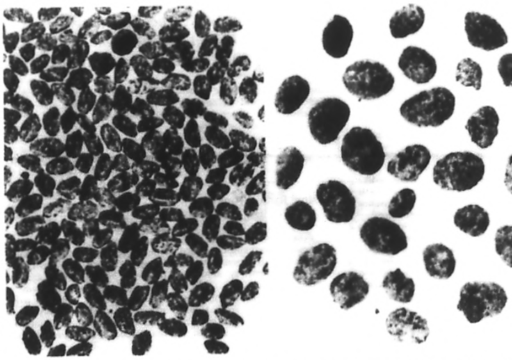
The measurements of rice grains discovered in Korea are:

The grains discovered at the Namgyong remains are 4.5 mm in length and 2.5 mm in width and the proportion is 1.8; the grains discovered at the Chogaemuji remains, Kimhae are 4.18 mm in length and 2.22 mm in width and the proportion is 1.88.

The proportions of grains discovered at the 2,300-1,700 years old remains in Japan are 1.53-1.94, and there were no grains whose proportion were over 2.

Thus, the proportion of the length to width of grains in Korea and Japan was not over 2 and they are all short grains.

Many similar stoneware items belonging to the bronze age of Korea were found at the remains belonging to the period when rice farming started in Japan. This fact shows that the rice farming method was taught Japanese by Koreans.



Carbonized rice grain left and beans right discovered at the Namgyong remains, Honam-ri, Samsok district, Pyongyang

NEWS DISPATCH FROM PYONGYANG

Oct. 20

*Saye Zerbo, Chairman of the Military Committee of Redressment for National Progress and Head of State of the Republic of Upper Volta, met the foreign ministry delegation of the DPRK headed by Kim Hyong U.

Noting that reunification of Korea is a most urgent task which must be carried out at an early date, the head of state stressed: we fully support the proposal for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo advanced by His Excellency President Kim Il Sung.

Saying that the proposal is a most fair and reasonable one acceptable to anyone, he stated:

Korea will certainly be reunified in accordance with this just and reasonable proposal put forward by President Kim Il Sung.

Upper Volta will as ever actively support the proposal for national reunification advanced by the DPRK President and the struggle of the Korean people to carry it into effect.

In conclusion he said that the friendly and cooperative relations between Upper Volta and Korea are the sincerest and fraternal ones. He declared: Upper Volta will further expand and develop these relations.

Oct. 22

*Somali President Mohamed Siad Barre met the delegation of the WPK headed by Kang Sok Sung.

The Somali President warmly hailed the achievements made by the Korean people in the revolution and construction under the wise guidance of President Kim Il Sung.

In conclusion the President wished the Korean people big success in the struggle for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

Oct. 22

* A government military delegation of the DPRK headed by Paek Hak Rim, Vice-Minister of People's Armed Forces, left Pyongyang by plane to attend the celebrations of Armed Forces Day of the Republic of Rwanda.

Oct. 23

* Tse. Demiddagva, newly appointed Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Mongolian People's Republic to the DPRK, arrived in Pyongyang by train.

*Todor Zhivkov, General Secretary of the CC of the Bulgarian Communist Party and President of the State Council of the Bulgarian People's Republic, met in the State Council Building in Sofia the government delegation of the DPRK headed by Vice-Premier Kang Song San on a visit to Bulgaria to attend celebrations of the 1,300th anniversary of formation of the state of Bulgaria.

Oct. 24

* A delegation of the DPRK UNESCO National Committee headed by Li Nam Gyu left Pyongyang by plane for Czechoslovakia.

* A delegation of the Academy of Agricultural Sciences of the DPRK headed by Li Yong Gyun left Pyongyang by plane for the German Democratic Republic.
* A Korean architects delegation left Pyongyang by plane for Cuba.

Oct. 26

*A delegation of the Parliamentarians of the Indian National Congress Party of Indira Gandhi headed by K.P. Singh Deo, Secretary General of the Parliamentary Group of the Indian National Congress Party of Indira Gandhi, arrived in Pyongyang by plane.

*Abdulmajid Khashkhousha, Secretary of the People's Bureau of the People's Committee for Foreign Liaison of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya to the DPRK, and Members of the People's Bureau of the People's Committee arrived in Pyongyang by plane.

*A journalists delegation of Socialist Ethiopia headed by Imiru Worku, Chairman of the Socialist Ethiopian Journalists' Association and editor-in-chief of the Ethiopian paper "Yezareith Ethiopia", arrived in Pyongyang by air.

*Ricardo Manuel Costa, Director of the "Lallo Library" of Angola, arrived in Pyongyang by air.

*A delegation of the Supreme Council for Mass Sports of the Sudan headed by its Secretary General Abdel Fattah Hamad arrived in Pyongyang by plane.

*A delegation of the Ministry of Forestry, Pulp, Paper-Making and Timber Processing Industry of the Soviet Union headed by its Vice-Minister G.F. Pronin arrived in Pyongyang by plane.

*A government trade delegation of the Bulgarian People's Republic headed by Angel Ganev, General Secretary of the Ministry of Foreign Trade of Bulgaria, arrived in Pyongyang by plane.

*A delegation of the Bulgarian Telegraph Agency headed by Krassimir Droumev, Deputy Director General of the Bulgarian Telegraph Agency, arrived in Pyongyang by plane.

*A delegation of "Rabotnichesko Delo," the organ of the CC of the Bulgarian Communist Party, headed by Kosta Gergov arrived in Pyongyang by plane.

*A delegation of the Latin American Institute of the Juche Idea headed by its President Jose Francisco Aguilar Bulgarelli who is director of the Board of the International Institute of the Juche Idea, arrived in Pyongyang by plane.

(KCNA)

New Phase of Student Move. in S. Korea

Well-Organized Action Against Military

Anti-Chon protest actions of students have been repeatedly conducted at most of south Korea's best universities, despite Gen. Chun's wholesale arrests of student leaders.

Almost all student leaders, mostly seniors and juniors, were arrested on charges of violations of the "Law on Assembly and Demonstration" put into force in December last year.

Strict measures have been taken against students involved in protests, including their expulsion and suspension and the threat to abolish the schools concerned.

Sympathizers for their movement, including dissidents, civic and Christian leaders, were entirely purged in the so-called purification drive.

Freshmen are actively involved in the reported unrests. For example, the Nov. 10 sit-down strike conducted by 1,200 Koryo boys against military training of the Student Defense Corps. The student protestors were freshmen, who twice clashed with trainers.

These young students of over 10 major universities, national and private, were successfully staging massive anti-Chon rallies and demonstrations not only on campuses but in streets.

In many cases, they were outwitting the police. The contents of their declarations were virtually identical, an ample evidence of nationwide coordination carried out in a clandestine manner.

Another is that the weapons like steel pipes, wooden staves and rocks were gathered in advance without attracting police notice.

The lack of any democratic avenue for their aspirations is promoting the radicalization of the student movement. This can be supported by the two things—the use of the above-mentioned lethal weapons and the appearance of anti-U.S. slogans as a flat challenge of the Chon junta's legitimacy.

Students have raised questions about the legitimacy of Gen. Chon's power, directly challenging the military.

Students' objection to the specific policy conduct of the Chon junta: "Opposition to the 1988 Olympiad" and "Opposition to Economic Cooperation between Korea and Japan."

The anti-American slogans were, for example, "Yankee Go Home!"

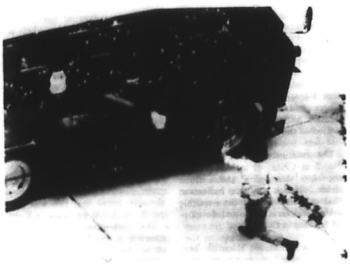
The use of steel pipes, staves and rocks were unthinkable under the rule of the slain strongman Pak Jung Hi.

According to foreign press reports, though there were some stone-throwing students under the Pak junta, most of them did not have stones in advance. However, during the recent actions, students had assembled steep pipes, staves and even "new weapons". bottles filled with feces.

In the Sep. 29 anti-Chon action in Chonnam University one plain clothes man was beaten up by the students and were thrown into a pond.

Charges of the economic mess: The handbills distributed by students criticized the junta's new five-year economic plan and high taxes.

As a Japanese daily said "no sign is seen of student protests culming down," there is no way suppressing the demonstrating students.



During an anti-Chon demonstration staged on May 28 a student threw a large rock at a police car from close range. (UPI)

Asian Wall Street Journal: *Antigovernment Protests Take More Radical Tone on S. Korea Campuses*

Follows a gist of the article carried in the Nov. 12 issue of the Asian Wall Street Journal entitled "Antigovernment Protests Take a More Radical Tone on South Korea Campuses": (Subtitles are ours....Ed.)

More Radical Tone at Most of Best Univs.

President Chun Do Hwan's administration is becoming concerned about increasingly strong attacks on the government by students, a number of sources say.

During the past few months, student activists have begun to use a more radical tone. Antigovernmental leaflets distributed on a number of university campuses during September and October contain slogans more strident than voiced here in the past. And in several recent incidents students have directly challenged · Korea's military establishment.

"It's quite an alarming situation," says a government spokesman.

Heavy censorship during most of the campus unrest makes it difficult to estimate how widespread it is. But diplomats and academicians confirm that antigovernment protests occurred at most of Korea's best universities during September and October. Some of the incidents involved only a few students passing leaflets. But in others several hundred or more students gathered to chant antigovernment slogans.

When professors and administrators tried to break up protests against a student festival sponsored by the Student Defense Corps, students assaulted several of them. A student struck a member of the university staff with a pipe, causing injuries that required hospitalization, a witness says.

Criticism of Military Led by Gen. Chon

A notable aspect of the Seoul University protests was that they focussed on the Student Defense Corps' festival because of its military sponsorship. At the end of September, students at several universities protested the observance of Armed Forces Day on Oct. 1, a national holiday. Student slogans since then have repeatedly criticized the military, through which Mr. Chun rose to the presidency. And freshman university students attending a mandatory week's military training have twice clashed with their trainers, say university sources.

In the latest incident Monday, some 1,200 students from Korea University staged a sit-down strike for several hours inside the entrance to the training camp following an altercation with military police after their arrival, professors say.

In addition to their antimilitary bent, students are expressing more radical views in other areas. Protest leaflets obtained from several campuses refer repeatedly to the current Korean leadership as a "fascist group" and urge students to wage an antifascist struggle. Some use extremely graphic phrases, such as a leaflet from Sungkyungwan University, which says the masses are "trodden underfoot by the army boots of the fascists."

Besides human rights and political subjects, the leaflets raise a wide range of economic issues. For instance, the leaflets charge that the government allows "comprador exploitation" of Koreans by U.S. and Japanese companies. The leaflets also say the government itself exploits Korean laborers and farmers.

The leaflets criticize the government's new five year economic plan, high taxes and the government's plan to host the 1988 Olympics in Seoul. They accuse the government of "begging" for loans from Japan and other countries and call for the expulsion of foreign equity investment.

A leaflet from Seoul National University includes a song. One verse translates something like this: "Brothers, weary of the Japs and Yankees who lord it over this land, of the compradors and fascists, penetrate the darkness and find what is ours."

Yomiuri Shimbun: *Seoul's Economic Mess*

Follows a gist of the article run in the Nov. 16 issue of the Japanese daily Yomiuri Shimbun on the south Korean economic mess:

A wide gap still exists between rich and poor. For instance, it is reported that President Cho Joon Hun of the Korea Air Line Corp., a billionaire, earns an annual income to the amount of 4.1 billion won. (One dollar is approximately 670 won). Twenty percent of the so-called privileged class get 45 percent of the total national income. According to statistics released by the government, the poor families whose monthly incomes are under 35,000 won, constitute 9 percent of the total population.

South Korea faces a crisis because of escalating prices. Government statistics show that the increase rate of the prices of commodities rose to 21.8 percent in January-December 1979, and to 35.6 percent in the like period of last year. However, south Korean consumers feel the actual increase rate to be higher than that.

The price of a bowl of Samugetan (chicken soup with rice) rose to 2,500 won against 1,900 won last year. If a person takes supper with Korikomutan (steer tail soup), he will have to pay 5,000 won. In order to eat Jaja noodle which is one of the most popular lunch foods, a person has to pay more than 500 won. The average monthly domitory cost for a student who takes three meals a day, rose to 160,000-200,000 won while it was 40,000-50,000 won five years ago.

Nevertheless, according to government statistics the average monthly wage of white-collar workers is 189,000 won while that of those in the thirties is 400,000 won.

"The present economic condition is in a critical state in investments, production consumption, and distribution. Imbalance is developing in the price system because there has been no adjustment between last year's wage increases and skyrocketing prices," said Mr. H. an economic journalist.

Runaway inflation is clear from currency issue trends. Thus, the issue of 1 000 won bank notes which was the largest four years ago, decreased to 30 percent of the total issue of bank notes. Instead, 10,000 and 5,000 won bank notes now constitute 63 percent of the total issue. In short, at present 10,000 bank notes are as frequently used as 1,000 won bank notes were in the past.

"If this tendency shows an improvement in the living standard, we should be happy about it. However the fact is that various kinds of bank notes are being overissued," Mr. H said.

日漫評 안의섭

We are planning to import a number of pieces of this from the advanced countries.

THE TAEJON ILBO, NOV. 5

REPEATED CRACKDOWN

(Continued from page 1

9 Students in Kwangju

What the KCNA termed on Nov. 13 as "students' anti-'government' struggle is gaining momentum these days," the Kwangju District Criminal Court on Nov. 11 passed jail terms ranging from 8 months to one and a half year upon nine students on charges of violation of the "Law on Assembly and Demonstration."

The Japan's Kyodo News Agency reported on Nov. 12 that the Chon group "arrested and detained these students because they scattered anti-'government' handbills in downtown and university areas of Kwangju City from December last year until March this year."

The Nov. 13 KCNA report said that the junta arrested a large number of students and held trials one after another, inflicting penalties upon them "in an attempt to put down the ever mounting righteous struggle of the students."

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